

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of papers in Raleigh, and will attend to each subscriber's order. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before each morning.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

RALEIGH, D. C., July 31.—The indications for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, with a possibility of southerly winds, and a moderate or lower temperature and barometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

RALEIGH, D. C., July 31.—The indications for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, with a possibility of southerly winds, and a moderate or lower temperature and barometer.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. A. Andrews—Bargains in summer goods at the Raleigh Fair Grounds, August 10th inst.

TOWNS AND COUNTY NOTES.

Mr. A. Andrews—Bargains in summer goods at the Raleigh Fair Grounds, August 10th inst.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH NOTICES.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Services at 11 a. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

PERSON STREET METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

THE REGULAR PRAYER-MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Services at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

DEATH OF W. L. LONG.

DEATH OF W. L. LONG.—We know of nothing which has borne to us more sudden than the intelligence of the death of our dear friend W. L. Long, which took place in Weldon at 10 o'clock Friday night.

THE RACKET.

THE RACKET.—This American nation is nothing if not slangy, but some of their slang is wonderfully true and expressive.

GREEN PEASE.

GREEN PEASE.—This was all of a note that accompanied a buggy-full of garden truck sent us by Geo. T. Stropach, but it was by no means all that we found in the buggy.

GOING OVER TO THE MAJORITY.

GOING OVER TO THE MAJORITY.—The majority report, for the week ending on Sunday evening at sunset, July 31st, 1880.

FIRE.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning was caused by the burning of some shingles on the Mayor's kitchen.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN IN GEORGIA.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN IN GEORGIA.—We learn from a dispatch in the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, that Hon. H. G. Turner, of Brooks county, was nominated for Representative in Congress from the Second Georgia District, at the Democratic Convention, held in Dawson on the 20th inst.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Saturday, July 31:

Monday	\$ 6,412.75
Tuesday	670.27
Wednesday	1,617.75
Thursday	1,547.84
Friday	6,486.90
Saturday	1,197.77
Total	\$17,933.28
Revenue receipts for the month of July 1880	
Collections on Lists	\$1,105.59
Tax paid for Spirit Stamps	968.40
Cigar Stamps	52,103.76
Cup Stamps	93.75
Snuff Stamps	486.03
Beer Stamps	2.90
Special Tax Stamps	777.50
Total	\$65,537.93

him. The names and amounts are as follows: Royal of Liverpool, \$63.98; Home, of N. Y., \$186.00; Phoenix, of Hartford, \$95.40; and Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$21.13.

NORTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

POPULATION OF WESTERN DISTRICT.

[REPORTED FOR THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

Annexed is the population, by counties, as ascertained from the census returns in the 4th District, of which S. L. Patterson, Esq., is Supervisor; the population of the same counties in 1870, as recorded in the census returns for that year; the number of farms in each county reported to Mr. Patterson, and the number reported in 1870.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION SINCE 1870.

The increase of population since 1870 is 67,990, rather more than 33 1/2 per cent. The same rate of increase in the other districts will make our population about 1,450,000. The population in 1870 was 1,071,361. The fourth district contained nearly one fifth of it.

COUNTIES.	IN 1870.	IN 1880.	FARMS.	IN 1870.
Alexander	8,563	8,868	1,387	1,032
Alleghany	5,505	5,691	928	655
Ashe	14,449	15,512	1,902	1,000
Buncombe	21,653	22,717	2,686	1,825
Burke	12,829	13,472	1,646	988
Caldwell	10,302	10,476	1,448	1,301
Cay	3,517	3,641	549	414
Cleveland	16,286	17,062	2,101	1,391
Cherokee	8,190	8,580	966	626
Graham	2,335	2,411	314	219
Haywood	10,563	10,721	1,309	1,083
Henderson	10,208	10,706	1,347	988
Jackson	7,358	7,683	1,113	969
Madison	8,061	8,615	1,190	1,049
McDowell	12,813	13,192	1,719	1,147
Mitchell	9,842	10,232	1,210	1,388
Polk	5,067	5,319	642	347
Rutherford	15,219	15,121	2,309	1,447
Swain	15,311	11,252	2,210	1,388
Transylvania	3,814	3,961	664	418
Wayne	5,341	5,336	746	365
Wilkes	8,175	8,257	1,363	1,272
Yadkin	10,189	10,539	2,888	1,862
Yamhill	12,430	10,987	1,662	1,469
Yancey	7,680	8,099	1,197	788
Total	264,098	296,108	37,416	23,849

WHAT NORTH CAROLINIANS ARE DOING.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Louisville Times says Franklin has 20,638 people in 1880, against 15,190 in 1870. Increase 5,448, rather more than 33 per cent.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

The Wilmington Star says that the Carolina Central Railway is receiving seven hundred tons of steel rails. This looks like business.

THE WILMINGTON REVIEW.

The Wilmington Review learns from farmers of Bladen, Cumberland, Sampson, Wayne, Duplin, Robeson, Onslow, Pender and New Hanover, that the crop prospects were never better.

THE DANBURY REPORTER.

The Danbury Reporter says that growing crops have been much damaged by late storms, but adds that corn seems to be doing as well as it possibly can and tobacco is improving.

THE SHELBY AURORA.

The Shelby Aurora says that the farmers of Cleveland are rejoicing in the cotton crop prospect, and that Shelby, which is steadily improving, looks forward to a good fall trade. The farmers still hold much of last year's cotton.

RICHMOND COUNTY, THE BEE.

Richmond county, the Bee says, is faring well under the new system of county government. In 1876 the county's expenses were \$10,143.55. In 1879, \$5,929.78. In 1880, they will not exceed \$5,000. Meantime, the county is rapidly paying its debt.

THE GREENSBORO PATRIOT.

The Greensboro Patriot quotes dried fruits as follows: Apples 3 to 7 cents per pound; blackberries 5 to 6 cents—sales to-day at the latter quotation. Peaches, peeled, 5 to 12 cents, according to quality; peaches, unpeeled, 2 to 4 cents, and cherries 12 1/2 to 15 cents.

THE ROCKINGHAM BEE.

The Rockingham Bee says that in Steele's township, Richmond county, Mr. John Allred, the oldest white man, is put down at 85 years of age. Rosa Powell, colored, is put down at 100, and Milly Little, colored, at 85. The same paper tells of a woman of extraordinary industry in Stanley county. She is thirty years old, has been married three times, and has given birth to sixteen children, having twins every time; mother and children are all living and doing well.

JOHN LONDON, ESQ., WHO LATELY REMOVED FROM WILMINGTON TO DENVER FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS HEALTH.

John London, Esq., who lately removed from Wilmington to Denver for the benefit of his health, the Review says, has been appointed Post Trader at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, 97 miles North of Cheyenne. The appointment is made by the Council of Administration of the Post, which is composed of the three ranking officers of the army stationed there at the time the appointment is made. The position was made vacant by the death of the previous incumbent, and it is worth about \$10,000 a year.

THE WILMINGTON REVIEW.

The Wilmington Review learns that Rev. Edwin Geer died in Baltimore on Thursday last. Mr. Geer, says the Review, "was about 64 years of age and was a native of this city, his father, Mr. Gilbert Geer, having at one time owned a large plantation on Masonboro Sound. The deceased gentleman was a regularly ordained Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during his entire clerical life was attached to this diocese, although of late years he has not resided in North Carolina. During the war, during the years 1863 and 1864, we think, he was assigned to duty here as Post Chaplain, and truly may it be said of him, he filled the high and sacred and onerous duties of his position most worthily. Truly, he was a good man gone to his rest."

THE BURKE BLADE.

The Burke Blade learns that McDowell county has 1,355 white and 319 black males over 21 years of age. Of old folks it notes "Jack Erwin (colored), 107; Wright Kelly, 102; Mattie Murphy (colored), 100; William Bradley, 91; Elizabeth Condey, 85; Anna Clontz, 88; Mary X. Greenlee, 84; Wesley Turbitt, 85; Martha Murphy, 77; John Marsh, 78; Eleanor Marsh, 79; Sarah Horton, 79; James M. Hall, 82; Sarah Carson (colored), 93; John W. Craig, 83; William Ferguson, 80. Jack Erwin heads the list. Major A. M. Erwin states that his grandfather bought Jack in Charleston, S. C., when he was first landed there from Africa. But Wright Kelly beats them all; he is yet jolly and active, can see well and do any kind of hard farm work."

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-MORROW.

COURT ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-MORROW.—(Monday) morning at 10 o'clock, when appeals from the Eighth Judicial District will be called in regular order.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.—The Georgia Home Insurance Company, through its general agent, P. F. Pescud, paid its semi-annual tax on receipts yesterday. The amount of the tax was \$85.86.

NORWOOD GILES, OF WILMINGTON, ALSO PAID TAX ON THE COMPANIES REPRESENTED BY

Gen. Sherman took pains to ascertain the views of commanders of departments upon the subject of controversy. Gen. Hancock's letter was a long one, giving his views in detail. It has been said that it contained a declaration that he would look to Mr. Tilden for his orders as to his command-in-chief after the 4th of March, if Mr. Tilden should take the oath of office anywhere. Gen. Sherman has been absent in the West for some time. He returned on Thursday and found awaiting his consideration, a letter from Gen. Hancock asking that the letter should be given to him for publication. Gen. Sherman has sent a certified copy of the letter to Gen. Hancock, so that Gen. Hancock can at once direct in person its publication.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The New York Tribune says that we naughty Southern folk have quit killing "niggers" to keep them from voting. Killing, it says, was expensive and troublesome; and worse than that, "it disorganized labor, the survivors of a raid frequently deserting the plantation where the bulldozers have been at work, and leaving the planter to shift for himself." So, the Tribune says, we have adopted cheating in place of killing, "which, in some respects, is more dangerous to popular government and public morals, because it is secret and insidious, and does not shock human feelings by cruelty and hideous crime."

THE TWO WINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The two wings of the Democratic party in Massachusetts, designated as the Butler and Abbott wings, "are formally united. Gen. Butler can have the regular nomination for Governor, if he insists, on condition that he accepts the Cincinnati platform."

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

[From the New York Tribune.] The first accounts of the British reverse in Afghanistan do not appear to have been exaggerated. General Burrows's column of 2,700 men, including a detachment of British Infantry and two batteries, has been literally cut to pieces between Girishk and Candahar. The British reserves in Candahar, numbering barely 2,000 men, have left the populace to their own caprices and retired to the Citadel, where they are awaiting an attack from the victorious Afghans under Ayob. The capital is a walled city, with a dozen bastions and half as many gates, and although difficult to storm cannot withstand a long siege, inasmuch as it is commanded by the neighboring hills and has a scanty supply of water. The only road by which reinforcement can be dispatched to the garrison is the caravan route through the Peshin Valley to Quetta and Belochistan, as the reserves in that quarter are ordered to concentrate in the Bolan Pass, a sterile defile ninety miles in length, lying south-east of Quetta, the garrison cannot be relieved without a forced march of two hundred miles, and this cannot be made until reinforcements are forwarded from Bombay to protect the line of communications. Meanwhile, the success of Ayob will enkindle revolt among the tribes which have supported the invaders. The populace is not likely to prove more loyal than the fanatical soldiers who deserted the British when the enemy came in sight. Ghaznee in the north may become another centre of revolt, and disaffection may spread far and wide, until all Afghanistan south and west of Cabul is in arms. The fact cannot be disguised that the situation of the British is critical.

IT WAS HOT.

[Detroit Free Press.] A good-natured Griswold street lawyer left his office unoccupied for an hour about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and some of the jokers in the block went in and built up a roaring hot fire in his coal stove. He came back with his hat in his hand and almost dead with the heat, and was met on the stairs by a lawyer who said:

"This is the hottest yet. The thermometer in my room marks 120 deg."

"Don't seem possible, though it's a scorcher," replied the other as he went on to his room.

He threw down his hat, took off his coat, and began fanning himself; but the harder he fanned the hotter he grew. Two or three lawyers came in and spoke about how cool his room was compared to theirs, and were greatly puzzled to account for it. Several others were made him to change rooms, and pretty soon he grew ashamed of appearing so overheated and sat down to his table. In five minutes his shirt collar fell flat, and in ten he hadn't any starch in his shirt. The perspiration ran about in every direction, and he seemed to be boiling when one of his friends looked in and remarked:

"Ah! old boy, I envy you. You've got the coolest room in the block."

"Say," said the lawyer as he staggered out to the door, "I'm going home. I never felt so queer in all my life. While I know that the room is cool and airy, I'm so baked and boiled that I can't lift a hand. One drink of brandy wouldn't act that way on a man, would it?"

"That's just it," whispered the other. "Brandy always acts that way, especially if you drink alone. You ought to have known better."

"So I had—so I had. Don't say a word to the boys—I'll make it all right. I thought something must be wrong, and I was a little afraid I was going to be sent for. I'm glad it's nothing serious—I'll be back in about two hours."

WAIFS.

No photographer can carry on his business without a little son.

It is all well enough to say "Take things as they come," but suppose they don't come.

VANCE IN VIRGINIA.

A great Hancock and English ratification meeting was held at Staunton, Va., a few days ago. Among the speakers was Governor Vance, and in the New York World of yesterday he is thus reported as speaking of

RADICAL CORRUPTION.

It is scarcely necessary for me to enumerate all the corrupt acts of the Republican party from the time that they obtained absolute control of the Government at the beginning of the war down to a very late day. They are almost innumerable. The Credit Mobilier steel is one, by which \$60,000,000 were stolen from the Government and in which steel a large number of Republican officials were engaged. During the eight years of Grant's administration the office-holders under him made away with \$120,000,000. There was the De Golyer pavement business, there was Black Friday there was last and most ludicrous, the removal of the bodies of patriotic Union soldiers to beautifully laid-off cemeteries to rest as quasi Federal soldiers under costly marbles in the shade of green trees. State sovereignty culminated in secession. Secession was destroyed root and branch and can never live again. But State rights still exist. They will continue to exist so long as Magna Charta, the petition of right and the writ of habeas corpus continue to exist. Ours was a paternal and blessed government when it was administered according to the doctrines of our fathers. But now a man cannot go to the most secluded spot on his farm and draw a black bottle out of a hollow stump without paying the U. S. Government. He can't strike a match at night to see how to throw a bootjack at a cat on a back garden wall without paying the United States Government. Now, the Government of the United States is on top of everything. Why, long ago, in the good old times, the people never thought about the United States Government except when the rumbling stage coach drove up twice a week and the driver blew his horn out after the master to get up and come out after the United States mail. Then the half-breed was not unfrequently an old stooge, crowned hat with a red bandanna handkerchief over the top—an instrument as great as the lightning of God—and no man tampered with it. Now there is a sealed box and United States supervisors and commissioners and marshals, to see that all is fair. One insupportable objection to this system is that there is nobody to watch the supervisors and commissioners and marshals. If the dominant party don't like your arithmetic, they proceed forthrightly to send a troop of soldiers down to count the votes. There is no relation of life that is not invaded by the General Government. They would make you forget that there ever was such a thing as the State of Virginia. They have incultured the idea that an officer of the State Government is incapable and corrupt, and that virtue dwells in the slums of cities and in the persons of such men as Johnny Davernport. All these frauds culminated in the theft of the Presidency, based upon the vilest perjuries that ever escaped the lips of men.

GENTLEMEN, THIS REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"RECONSTRUCTED NORTH CAROLINA with a vengeance. They stole everything in the State that was portable and could be stolen, and then, like Rachel, moaned and refused to be comforted because they could not steal the land. With long and grasping and greedy fingers, they reached forward into futurity and stole the patrimony of the infant yet unborn. They intended to 'reconstruct' us; they were going to build railroads and schools and churches; they were going to revolutionize agriculture; they were going to do away with our old-fashioned bull-tongued ploughs that were pulled by one-eyed mules, and put in their places sulky-ploughs with seats for the driver who could wear his Sunday clothes then during week-day as well as on the Sabbath; they were going to give us reapers and mowers and patent dog churns, and hen-persuaders. All this they were going to do for poor, sleepy, old Rip Van Winkle Tar-Heel North Carolina. They began to legislate. They legislated. They passed bills appropriating twenty-four millions of dollars of bonds for railroad purposes. They laid off a number of railroads. They put these bonds on the market at 74 cents, but the bonds didn't stay on the market at 74. They were going to develop mines. They were the developing-est people in the world. They created all sorts of corporations, and made all their friends presidents and directors, and handed over the bonds. They didn't build a mile of railroad. The engineer would start out with a \$700 carriage and a pair of \$1,000 horses. The bonds went down, and next summer the engineer had to travel in a shabby old buggy pulled by a sore-shouldered mule. And still the bonds went down, and the next time the engineer went out on his railroad he walked and led a yellow dog.

EVERY BILL THAT WE HAVE PASSED IN THE SENATE SINCE I HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THAT BODY, WITH THE INTENTION OF REMEDYING THE ERRORS OF THIS PARTY, HAS BEEN DEFEATED BY THE VETO OF THEIR FRAUDULENT PRESIDENT. WE HAVE GOT ONE MORE CHANCE TO REDEEM OUR COUNTRY.

We must do it and we will. We have friends at the North who stand by us. The principles of constitutional government, as expounded by the fathers, were upheld by the Northern Democracy amid a storm of obloquy. That Northern Democracy stands by us yet. Thurman and Voorhees and Hendricks and Bayard stood up for us; they fought and expostulated, and argued and made a lodgment, and their party grew, and they carried Indiana and then New York; and at last the Southern States were redeemed. Then we made a contest in union in 1876. We won that fight and were cheated out of it. Now we are going to try it again. Now the great fight for the ten commandments is beginning anew, and we are going to win.

Who says Hancock is disloyal, lies in his teeth like a dastardly dog. He was a war man in war, a peace man in peace. He refused like a brave man to strike when men no longer resisted. In the name of the Constitution of his country he upheld the right.

From Maine to Texas the country is ablaze. Our great leaders' swords are flashing in the air, and the battle flags are waving all along the line. There is only one place in that line where there is any faltering. God forgive me that I have to

say it—it is in the old State of Virginia. Napoleon at Waterloo, when destiny trembled in the balance, exclaimed: "My God! my God! the Old Guard recoils!" and he thought that the heavens were uplifted and the earth was upheaved! He forgot for one moment that "the Old Guard" dies but never surrenders!" Virginia, the elder sister of the South, the nursing mother of commonwealths, the land of Jefferson and of Madison, is our old guard. She may die, but she will never yield.

I TELL YOU THAT GARFIELD IS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL THE VARIATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH I HAVE SPOKEN TO YOU, BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN CONCERNED IN THEM ALL.

He is the representative of all the fraud and corruption of which I have spoken to you, because he has been engaged in it all. Will you give the eleven electoral votes of Virginia to this man and to this party? I do not believe it.

BURDETTE'S DUSTER.

Or, rather, the One He Took that Didn't Belong to Him.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

I hurriedly called for my linen duster, (ever since my uncle in California left me \$300,000 I always wear a linen duster when I travel, I feel as though I could afford to society rather demands it of me,) and climbed into the train and waited for it to start. By and by I reached into the capacious pockets of that duster, and in an idle, vagrant kind of a moment, drew forth a Police Gazette, radiant with the usual astonishing display of all kinds of stockings in all manner of attitudes save proper ones, with female figures attached to them. Now I never buy and I never read that journal, and I was amazed to find it in my pocket. I went down again and brought up a couple of beer tickets. Then I raked again and found a piece of billiard chalk, several grains of coffee and a bit of lemon peel. It seemed to me that my ordinary well-behaved and exemplary duster had evidently been out with the boys last night, instead of the coat room. Curious to know just how far this iniquity went, I reached into another pocket and found a corkscrew, three dice, revealing in the luxurious allurement of three aces apiece, and a poker deck containing four kings of spades. I was ashamed of that duster. Not only had it been out with the boys, but it had fallen among thieves, and was itself the meanest thief of the lot, and unworthy to be called one of the boys. I was almost afraid to examine the last pocket, but I finally sent down the grapple and up it came with a whisky flask, very empty but very odorous. The train would start so that I might watch my opportunity and throw that duster, with all its manifold iniquities on its wicked head, into the river. I stealthily felt under the bottle and found a pair of brass knuckles. That settled it. My duster was irretrievably lost. I would wear it as far as the first river or the first tunnel, and I would never wear it no further. Would the train never start?

Just then a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I started guiltily and looked up to see a policeman. If I had been arrested on any charge, theft, burglary, murder, sheep-stealing, treason, anything, I should have given right in and gone along. I hadn't enough confidence in myself to deny anything. But when I looked up I saw a kind, tender face, and I heard the pleasant voice of a Methodist clergyman.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "but I fear you and I have exchanged dusters. I only noticed the change this moment, when I found some letters, and lecture tickets bearing your name in the pockets. The mistake is my own, I have no doubt. I am so careless and our dusters are so nearly alike."

I was so shocked that I didn't know what to say nor where to look, but I had just enough sense left to say yes, that it was my duster he held in his hands. That I couldn't find my own in the coat-room, and took the only one that was left. And then I gave the good, innocent man the villainous old skin-dyed Philistine that had been corrupting my morals all the morning.

And then, to sit there and never look around, but just listen to that man's exclamations of amazement and horror. First, he found the billiard chalk. He didn't know what that was, so he only said, "H'm!" Then he found the coffee grains—and he just said, "H'm!" Then he fished out the corkscrew, and he seemed to comprehend that in a general way, for he said, "What?" in a state of astonishment that elicited an encore from the entire audience. The poor man's "Merciful heavens!" that greeted the appearance of the whisky flask was drowned in a perfect torrent of applause and wild cries of "Go on, go on!" and "More!" And then when he pulled out the Police Gazette and the brass knuckles, he fell back into his seat with an audible gasp of horror, and the whole car full of people just rose and yelled and howled, and wanted to get out and tear the bottom out of the car and throw it into the Shannon river to express their feelings. I never saw so great enthusiasm over such a little thing.

And the fainting clergyman came to me, holding the disreputable, character-debasing old gallow's bird of a duster in his trembling hands.

"Sir," he said, with patient rebuke and pitiful appeal mingling in his tremulous utterance, "Sir—"

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1880.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Gov. JARVIS, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

At Kenansville, Duplin County, Tuesday, August 3d.

At Jacksonville, Onslow County, Wednesday, August 4th.

At Trenton, Jones County, Thursday, August 5th.

At Kinston, Lenoir County, Saturday, August 7th.

Some other of the State Canvassers will be with him at all of these appointments.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

There will be joint discussions by Gov. JARVIS and Judge BURTON, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor at the following places:

Jacksonville, Onslow County, August 4th.

Trenton, Jones County, August 5th.

Kinston, Lenoir County, August 7th.

Snow Hill, Monday, August 9th.

Wilson, Tuesday, August 10th.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Griffin's, Nash county, Thursday, August 3d.

Nashville, Nash county, Friday, August 6th.

Grantham's, Wayne county, Saturday, August 14th.

Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, August 16th.

Superintendent SCARBOROUGH will also speak at Meadow on the 16th.

INFERIOR COURT.

A Counter Blat.

Mr. Editor:—Judging from the earnestness with which certain correspondents of both *The News* and *Observer* have in the last few days urged upon the Board of magistrates of this county the necessity of establishing an Inferior Court, an outsider would be led to infer that the erection of such a tribunal was a matter of vital moment to the welfare of the county or, from the tone of the articles, to the Democratic party. We beg leave to differ from the aforesaid correspondents in both particulars.

As far as the county is concerned, and this is the only legitimate question for the Board to discuss, we fail to see the force of the reasons brought forward by the friends of the movement. The complaint is made that certain interested parties use official position for the purpose of fomenting prosecutions for trivial offences and that this can be prevented by means of the Inferior Court. How? The magistrates if any who do this will have the same opportunity then as now, with this difference: they will have two Courts to bind over to where now they have one. Some complain that the fault lies with the radical Solicitor and his assistant, and that they can be headed off by an Inferior Court, presided over by Democrats and a Democratic Solicitor; how can this be when the Superior Court and a Grand Jury sit four times a year as now, and will be in all things conducted as now? In addition to that the laws of 1879 give concurrent jurisdiction to the Superior and Inferior Courts; consequently the Solicitor of the Superior Court will have the same power then as now.

But sir, we can obtain other benefits by erecting this court, say its friends. The civil docket is crowded with cases that should be determined; that there are seven or eight hundred (some say nine) such cases that can never be tried as things now stand. If such were the fact it would be a strong reason for the necessity of the Court, but it is a mistake which has arisen from the system of numbering cases adopted by the present clerk which is to keep the cases in a series, and number them on from one to ten thousand, so that a case keeps its original number until disposed of. It will be seen that while the last number on the docket is about No. 900, by actual count there are only about 120 cases for trial, all told. Of these there are a number—about sixty—that are under reference, and of the remainder, fifty-six cases are on the motion docket and do not require a jury trial; and of the balance, there are eighty-one set for trial at the August term of the Court. So the docket is not in such a woful condition after all. It is true that for the last few terms we have not tried as many civil cases as usual, and the reason is plain: It has so happened that there have been several very long cases for trial, some consuming many days, notably the celebrated slander case of the State vs. Norwood, which alone consumed the greater part of a week at two terms of the Court; but these long cases have all, or nearly all, been disposed of now, and it may be years before the capacity of the Courts will be taxed as they have been of late.

Look at this matter as a party measure and we are equally or more opposed to it. It is always bad tactics to manufacture issues; we want as few as possible because issues mean difference. Why agitate this question on the eve of a campaign?

August court is coming on and there are few criminal cases, and we will have at least two weeks work on the civil docket; if that does not give relief the board of magistrates can be called together at any time after three months, and the court established after the November election. Whether justly or not, there is already complaint against our present board of commissioners on account of the increase of county expenditure, and while there is no doubt but that it will be explained at the proper time, still the people will want to know how it is that with a constantly increasing expense a new court and an additional expense should be put upon us.

The board of magistrates met in May, called for the purpose of discussing this identical question, and after grave deliberation declined to establish the court. What change has taken place since then that makes that necessary now which was useless three months ago?

This is a grave question for the party, and one which should be considered dispassionately and not forced through against the wishes of the people. RALEIGH.

A Card.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 31, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—Some person to me unknown has seen fit to make a conspicuous place for my name in a communication in your paper of yesterday, signed "Anti-Radical," and if said "Anti-Radical" had confined himself strictly to the injunction of the ninth commandment contained in Holy Writ, I would have passed said communication by unnoticed. But in his zeal to further a design whereby he seeks to enhance his chances if "something should turn up," he has chosen to misrepresent a fact which the records show conclusively. His words are: "Or is it because Mr. C. D. Upchurch jumps at the opportunity to fill vacancies, caused by the death or resignation of Democratic magistrates, with bitter Radicals, &c. And states further that since May last two Democrats have resigned and two Radicals have been appointed in their stead, &c."

The record shows, Mr. Editor, that since the commencement of my term of office there have been fourteen vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in this county. That said vacancies have been filled by my appointment, to-wit: Nine Democrats and five Republicans. Will "Anti-Radical" step down and look at the records? They are open to the public, and it is a complete refutation of what he seeks to charge, viz: That I am seeking to "secure a Republican majority of Justices of the Peace in this county." I have never thought of such a thing. I have studiously avoided making the power and authority of the office subservient to political ends, though I am a pronounced Republican. My many friends of both parties will bear me out in this. And as to the Inferior Court and its proposed establishment, I will enter into no controversy about it with this self same "Anti-Radical." If the Justices of the Peace in their wise judgment desire it, let it come. Maybe I can stand an Inferior Court, certainly as well as the people can; they have to ratify all these things with their votes, and if their representatives, the Justices of the Peace, make a mistake and cause the taxes to be burdensome in this county, then the people will not soon forget. My friends and I will take care of ourselves.

CHAS. D. UPCHURCH.

WAIFS:—The Leadville epitaphs are terse and pointed. Here is one:

Over this poor gambler's silent clay,
Kind reader, do not grieve;
His earthly task was done when Johnson caught
Three aces up his sleeve.

The Rev. Mr. W.—paid his debts to a lady who was prepossessed in favor of a Mr. P. Her partiality being very evident, the former took occasion to ask, in a room full of company: "Pray, miss, how far have you got in your Psalter?" The lady archly replied, "As far as 'Blessed is the man'."

The following is from a fashion article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "A friend of mine held a wad of something in one hand, and it was not so large but that she could close her fingers over it. I asked her what it was. 'A new pair of stockings,' she said. 'Stockings!' I echoed, incredulously. She showed them, and stockings they surely were, but of such a gossamer texture that they were of next to no bulk at all. They were rather bright scarlet in color—too bright, I remarked. 'Oh, they look so now,' the young lady said, 'but they won't be when they are on. See that,' she stretched one over her plump, white arm; 'the skin fairly shows through, and makes the stocking a very light pink.' 'So, the color, when worn, depends considerably on whether the wearer is a blonde or a brunette.' 'That's a fact—sure enough. On a negro woman, I guess they would be a reddish brown.'"

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT—NOON.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money irregular at 2 1/2. Exchange—long 4 1/2; short 4 1/4; State bonds dull and unchanged; Governments quiet and firm.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales 534; uplands 11 1/16; Orleans 11 1/16. Futures dull; August 11 1/16; September 10 1/16; October 10 1/16; November 10 1/16; December 10 1/16.

Wheat—quiet and steady; white quiet and firm; red heavy and lower. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork weak; new \$14.50. Lard heavy at \$7.65. Spirits turpentine 28 1/2. Rosin \$1.40. Freight firm.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Southern steady; lower and weak; Southern red \$1.03; amber \$1.12 at 14; No. 1 Maryland nominal. No. 2 Western winter red—spot and July delivery \$1.08 at 10 1/2; August \$1.08 at 10 1/2; September \$1.08 at 10 1/2; October \$1.08 at 10 1/2; November \$1.08 at 10 1/2; December \$1.08 at 10 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—P.M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Tallow 34s. 9d.

MARKET REPORT—MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Money 2 1/2. Exchange—long 4 1/2; short 4 1/4. State bonds dull and unchanged. Governments quiet and firm.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales 533 bales; middling uplands 11 1/16; middling Orleans 11 1/16; consolidated net receipts 684 bales; exports to Great Britain 700 bales; to continent 100 bales; net receipts none; gross receipts 220 bales. Futures closed dull; sales 30,000 bales; August delivery 11 1/16 at 1/2; September 10 1/16 at 1/2; October 10 1/16 at 1/2; November 10 1/16 at 1/2; December 10 1/16 at 1/2.

Southern flour steady; common to fair extra \$2.25 at 20; good to choice do. \$2.50 at 20. Wheat—shade easier, with a fair export demand for winter grades; ungraded red 90 at 10 1/2. Corn—shade lower, with moderate trade; ungraded 45 at 10 1/2; fair to good refining 72 at 1/2; 3 Hops, in buyer's favor with light trade; yeastings 7 at 1/2. Coffee firm and active; Rio (cargoes) 13 at 1/2; job lots 13 at 1/2. Sugar quiet and firm; centrifugal 8 1/2; fair to good refining 72 at 1/2; 13 at 1/2; refined firm and in fair demand; standard A 9 at 1/2. Molasses in fair demand and firm. Rice quiet and steady. Rosin quiet and steady at \$1.40 at 1/2. Spirits turpentine firm at 28 1/2. Lard heavy at \$7.65; lower, \$7.60 at 1/2. Whisky nominal. Freight firm.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Oats, no business done. Provisions firm and quiet. Coffee firm; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to choice 15 at 1/2; Sugar firm; "A" soft 10 1/2. Whisky dull and unchanged. Freight unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Flour quiet; extra \$2.25 at 20; good to choice do. \$2.50 at 20. Wheat—fair demand at 80. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white 42 at 1/2. Oats quiet; No. 2 white 30. Pork in fair demand and firm at \$14.50. Lard steady and in good demand at \$7.60. Bulk meats active and a shade higher; shoulders \$4.85; ribs \$7.24; sides \$8.00. Bacon stronger; shoulders \$5.50; ribs \$8.30; sides \$8.75; sugar-cured hams firmer at \$11 at 1/2. Whisky active and firm at \$1.07.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 amber 90 at 1/2. No. 2 red winter 93 at 1/2. Corn easier for No. 2; mixed nominally at 30 at 1/2. Oats firm; No. 2 old mixed 82 at 1/2. Sugar buoyant; harris 10 at 1/2. New Orleans 82 at 1/2. Hogs steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 28 1/2. Rosin firm at \$1.02 for strained and \$1.07 for good strained. Tar firm at \$2.35. Crude turpentine steady at \$1.80 for yellow dip, and \$2.25 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

JULY 31.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary—Galveston, steady, 10 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 143 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11 1/16, net receipts 222 bales; Baltimore, dull, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts none; Boston, quiet, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 50 bales; Wilmington, nominal, 10 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, quiet but steady, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts none; Savannah, easy, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 51 bales; New Orleans, quiet, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 30 bales; Mobile, quiet, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 32 bales; Memphis, quiet, 11 1/16, net receipts 315; Augusta, dull, 10 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 1 bale; Charleston, quiet, 11 1/16, 10 1/16, net receipts 145 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, July 31, 1880.

Middling..... 10 1/16
Strict Low Middling..... 9 1/16
Low Middling..... 10
Strict Good Ordinary..... 10 1/16
Good Ordinary..... 10 1/16
Middling Stains..... 9 1/16
Low Middling Stains..... 8
Good Ordinary Stains..... 8
Tone of market quiet.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY L. E. H. ADAMS.

Official Reports for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, July 31, 1880.

Apples, dried..... none
Bacon, N. C., hog round..... 15 a 10
" " hams..... 15 a 10
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides..... 8 1/2 a
Butter, Northern Carolina..... 20 a 25
Butter, Wisconsin..... 20 a 25
Corn Meal..... 67 1/2 a
Coffee, prime Rio..... 17 1/2 a
" " good..... 14 a
Chickens, Spring..... 17 1/2 a 20
Eggs, per dozen..... 12 1/2 a
Flour, North Carolina..... 1 3/4 a 6 00
Flour, Timothy..... 1 3/4 a 6 00
Molasses, Cuba..... 45 a
Oats, shelled..... 50 a
Peas, peeled..... 15 a
" " unpeeled..... 8 a
Pears, white, per bushel..... 1 00 a
" " stock..... 80 a
Pork, Northern Carolina..... 80 a
Potatoes sweet..... 17 1/2 a
" " Irish..... 14 a 1 60
Rags, mixed..... 1 1/2 a
" " cotton..... 2 a
Sugar, white..... 12 1/2 a
" " yellow..... 10 a
Syrup, S. H..... 55 a
Sult. Liverpool..... 17 1/2 a
Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 31.]

The market yesterday closed steady. Good Middling..... 10 1/16
Middling..... 10 1/16
Strict Low Middling..... 9 1/16
Low Middling..... 10
Receipts for the week, 112 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, July 31.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 20 1/2 cents per gallon for regular quality, with sales reported of 550 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1.02 for strained and \$1.07 for good strained. We hear of a sale of 500 bbls. strained at \$1.02 per barrel.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at \$2.35 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1.80 for yellow dip and \$2.25 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was nominally unchanged. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary..... 8 cents per lb.
Good Ordinary..... 9 " "
Strict Good Ordinary..... 10 " "
Low Middling..... 10 1/16 " "
Middling..... 10 1/16 " "
Good Middling..... 11 1/16 " "
PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal at 35¢ to 50¢ for shelling stock, 60¢ for virgin, 70¢ for prime, 80¢ for extra prime, and 90¢ for fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 5 bales.
Spirits turpentine..... 712 casks
Rosin..... 1,884 bbls.
Tar..... 125 "
Crude turpentine..... 443 "

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GEORGE V. STRONG,

Attorney-at-Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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will begin the first Monday in September

and end the first Monday in January next.

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